

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A method, comprising:

providing an input electro-acoustical signal to a low frequency shelving and notch filter and to a displacement predictor block;

generating a displacement prediction signal by said displacement predictor block based on a predetermined criterion in response to said input electro-acoustical signal and providing said displacement prediction signal to a parameter calculator; and

generating a parameter signal by said parameter calculator in response to said displacement prediction signal and providing said parameter signal to said low frequency shelving and notch filter for generating an output signal and further providing said output signal to an electro-acoustical transducer for limiting a vibration displacement,

wherein said parameter signal is determined using a shelving frequency required for providing said limiting of said vibration displacement.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said electro-acoustical transducer is a loudspeaker.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said low frequency shelving and notch filter is a second order filter with a z-domain transfer function given by

$$H_c(z) = \sigma_c \frac{1 + b_{1,c}z^{-1} + b_{2,c}z^{-2}}{1 + a_{1,t}z^{-1} + a_{2,t}z^{-2}},$$

wherein σ_c is a characteristic sensitivity of the low frequency shelving and notch filter, $b_{1,c}$ and $b_{2,c}$ are feedforward coefficients defining target zero locations, and $a_{1,t}$ and $a_{2,t}$ are feedback coefficients defining target pole locations.

4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, wherein said parameter signal comprises said characteristic sensitivity σ_c and said feedback coefficients $a_{1,t}$ and $a_{2,t}$.

5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising:

generating said output signal by the low frequency shelving and notch filter.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, further comprising:
providing the output signal to said electro-acoustical transducer.
7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the output signal is amplified using a power amplifier prior to providing to said electro-acoustical transducer.
8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the displacement prediction signal is provided to a peak detector of the parameter calculator.
9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8, wherein after the generating the displacement prediction signal, the method further comprises:
generating a peak displacement prediction signal by the peak detector and providing said peak displacement prediction signal to a shelving frequency calculator of the parameter calculator.
10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9, further comprising:
generating a shelving frequency signal by the shelving frequency calculator based on a predetermined criterion and providing said shelving frequency signal to a sensitivity and coefficient calculator of the parameter calculator for generating, based on said shelving frequency signal, the parameter signal.
11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the input electro-acoustical signal is a digital signal.
12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said low frequency shelving and notch filter is a second order filter with an s-domain transfer function given by

$$H_c(s) = \frac{s^2 + s\omega_c/Q_c + \omega_c^2}{s^2 + s\omega_t/Q_t + \omega_t^2},$$

wherein Q_c is a coefficient corresponding to a Q-factor of the electro-acoustical transducer, ω_c is a resonance frequency of the electro-acoustical transducer mounted in an

enclosure, Q_t is a coefficient corresponding to a target equalized Q-factor, ω_t is a target equalized cut-off frequency.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein $Q_c=1/\sqrt{2}$, when the electro-acoustical transducer is critically damped.

14. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein Q_c is a finite number larger than $1/\sqrt{2}$, when the electro-acoustical transducer is under-damped.

15. (Currently Amended) A computer program product comprising: a computer readable storage structure embodying computer program code thereon for execution by a computer processor with said computer program code, wherein said computer program code comprises instructions for performing the method of claim 1, indicated as being performed a signal processor at least comprising the low frequency shelving and notch filter, by the displacement predictor block or by the parameter calculator or by both the displacement predictor block and the parameter calculator.

16. (Currently Amended) A signal processor, comprising:

a low frequency shelving and notch filter, responsive to an input electro-acoustical signal and to a parameter signal, for providing configured to provide an output signal to said a loudspeaker for limiting a vibration displacement of an electro-acoustical transducer;

a displacement predictor block, responsive to said input electro-acoustical signal, configured to provide for providing a displacement prediction signal; and

a parameter calculator, responsive to said displacement prediction signal, configured to provide for providing the parameter signal determined using a shelving frequency required for providing said limiting of said vibration displacement..

17. (Currently Amended) The signal processor of claim 16, wherein the parameter calculator block comprises:

a peak detector, responsive to the displacement prediction signal, configured to provide for providing a peak displacement prediction signal;

a shelving frequency calculator, responsive to the peak displacement prediction signal, configured to provide for providing a shelving frequency signal; and

a sensitivity and coefficient calculator, responsive to said shelving frequency signal, configured to provide for providing the parameter signal.

18. (Original) The signal processor of claim 16, wherein said low frequency shelving and notch filter is a second order digital filter with a z-domain transfer function given by

$$H_c(z) = \sigma_c \frac{1 + b_{1,c}z^{-1} + b_{2,c}z^{-2}}{1 + a_{1,t}z^{-1} + a_{2,t}z^{-2}},$$

wherein σ_c is a characteristic sensitivity of the low frequency shelving and notch filter, $b_{1,c}$ and $b_{2,c}$ are feedforward coefficients defining target zero locations, and $a_{1,t}$ and $a_{2,t}$ are feedback coefficients defining target pole locations.

19. (Previously Presented) The signal processor of claim 18, wherein said parameter signal comprises said characteristic sensitivity σ_c and said feedback coefficients $a_{1,t}$ and $a_{2,t}$.

20. (Previously Presented) The signal processor of claim 16, wherein the output signal is provided to said electro-acoustical transducer directly or said output signal is amplified using a power amplifier prior to providing to said electro-acoustical transducer.

21. (Original) The signal processor of claim 16, wherein the input electro-acoustical signal is a digital signal.

22. (Original) The signal processor of claim 16, wherein said low frequency shelving and notch filter is a second order filter with an s-domain transfer function given by

$$H_c(s) = \frac{s^2 + s\omega_c/Q_c + \omega_c^2}{s^2 + s\omega_t/Q_t + \omega_t^2},$$

wherein Q_c is a coefficient corresponding to a Q-factor of the electro-acoustical transducer, ω_c is a resonance frequency of the electro-acoustical transducer mounted in an

enclosure, Q_t is a coefficient corresponding to a target equalized Q-factor, ω_t is a target equalized cut-off frequency.

23. (Original) The signal processor of claim 22, wherein $Q_c=1/\sqrt{2}$, when the electro-acoustical transducer is critically damped.

24. (Original) The signal processor of claim 22, wherein Q_c is a finite number larger than $1/\sqrt{2}$, when the electro-acoustical transducer is under-damped.

25. (Original) The signal processor of claim 16, wherein said electro-acoustical transducer is a loudspeaker.

26. (Currently Amended) A signal processor, comprising:

means for filtering, responsive to an input electro-acoustical signal and to a parameter signal, for providing an output signal to said a loudspeaker for limiting a vibration displacement of an electro-acoustical transducer;

means for predicting, responsive to said input electro-acoustical signal, for providing a displacement prediction signal; and

means for calculating, responsive to said displacement prediction signal, for providing the parameter signal determined using a shelving frequency required for providing said limiting of said vibration displacement.

27. (Previously Presented) The signal processor of claim 26, wherein said means for filtering is a low frequency shelving and notch filter, said means for predicting is a displacement predictor block, and said means for calculating is a parameter calculator.

28. (Currently Amended) An apparatus, comprising;

an electro-acoustical transducer; and

a signal processor, comprising:

a low frequency shelving and notch filter, responsive to an input electro-acoustical signal and to a parameter signal, configured to provide for providing an

output signal to said a loudspeaker for limiting a vibration displacement of said electro-acoustical transducer;

a displacement predictor block, responsive to said input electro-acoustical signal, configured to provide for providing a displacement prediction signal; and

a parameter calculator, responsive to said displacement prediction signal, configured to provide for providing the parameter signal determined using a shelving frequency required for providing said limiting of said vibration displacement.

29. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim 28, further comprising:
a power amplifier, for amplifying configured to amplify said output signal prior to providing to said electro-acoustical transducer.
30. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 28, wherein said electro-acoustical transducer is a loudspeaker.